Sl.No	State/UTs	Live storage capacities under completed projects MCM	Percentage range of rainfall recharging ground water
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17156.28	4-16
13.	Maharashtra	25523.01	2-17
14.	Manipur	396.50	12
15.	Meghalaya	697.96	5-20
16.	Mizoram	—	12
17.	Nagaland	1220.00	12
18.	Orissa	17224.61	5-18
19.	Punjab	2368.75	22
20.	Rajasthan	8284.85	2.5-15
21.	Tamil Nadu	6500.47	8-12
22.	Tripura	312.00	16
23.	Uttaranchal	3056.08	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	15345.01	13-22
25.	West Bengal	1475.15	4-25
26.	Delhi	—	6-22
27.	Pondicherry	13.79	—
	TOTAL: In MCM	206538.31	
	In BCM	206.54	

NOTE: Projects having a live storage capacity of 10 M.Cum. and above only are included. An additional live storage capacity of 6.241 BCM (approx.) is estimated to be created through medium projects each having a capacity of less than 10 M. Cum thus making a total live storage capacity of 212.78 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in completed Projects. (MCM-Million Cubic Metre; BCM-Billion Cubic Metre).

Fiscal deficit

*379. DR. AKHILESH DAS:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund, appreciating growth of Indian Economy has warned about the huge fiscal deficit and public debt;

(b) the fiscal deficit and public debt of the Centre and the different State Governments during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to contain and curtail fiscal deficit and public debts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been expressing its concern about the sustainability of high fiscal deficits in India in its annual reviews. In its recent issue of World Economic Outlook (April 2005), the IMF while appreciating India's recent performance in terms of economic growth has expressed the view that with the general Government deficit still close to 10 per cent of GDP, fiscal consolidation continued to remain a key challenge, given the commitments under the National Common Minimum Programme. It apprehends that such high deficits could lead to medium term risks to macro stability, constraints on the pick up in investment and impair the progress of structural reforms, particularly in the financial sector.

(b) Details of fiscal deficit and public debt of the Centre and different States are given below in the following Statement-I , II and III.

Statement-I

Fiscal deficit and public debt of Central Government

(Rs. in crore)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05(RE)#
A. Public Debt	**1,080,301**	**1,187,830**	**1,324,631**
1. Internal debt	1,020,689	1,141,706	1,270,272
(i) Market borrowings		619,105	707,965
758,999			
(ii) Others	401,584	433,741	511,273
2. External debt (outstanding)*	59,612	46,124	54,359
B. Other Internal liabilities	478,900	548,848	656,883
C. Total outstanding liabilities(A+B)	1,559,201	1,736,678	1,981,514
D. Fiscal Deficit	145,072	123,722	139,231

R.E. - Revised Estimates

*External debt figures represent borrowings by Central Government from external sources and are based upon historical rates of exchange.

Inclusive of net borrowing of Rs. 65,481 crore under MSS.

Source: Budget documents.

Statement-II

Gross Fiscal Deficit of States

(Rs. in crore)

		2002-03	2003-04(R.E.)	2004-05(B.E.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,625.3	7,425.9	7,570.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	213.9	563.8	75.8
3.	Assam	927.7	3,083.9	4,823.8
4.	Bihar	4,911.4	4,107.3.	3,336.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	972.8	1,932.9	1,918.4
6.	Goa	379.1	454.1	493.8
7.	Gujarat	6,080.3	9,897.5	7,664.5
8.	Haryana	1,471.0	1,347.9	1,747.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,341.6	2,272.7	2,109.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,245.0	-16.6	1,082.0
11.	Jharkhand	2,187.4	1,658.1	3,084.6
12.	Karnataka	5,281.3	5.564.1	3,792.6
13.	Kerala	4,993.6	5,653.8	4,847.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,062.3	8,488.7	6,887.7
15.	Maharashtra	14,289.9	19,476.7	11,665.5
16.	Manipur	248.9	822.7	459.2
17.	Meghalaya	161.1	289.3	230.8
18.	Mizoram	315.3	427.6	360.6
19.	Nagaland	443.1	429.2	345.4
20.	Orissa	2,816.0	5,495.0	3,650.0
21.	Punjab	4,401.2	5,778.2	6,030.0
22.	Rajasthan	6,114.0	7,929.6	6,710.9
23.	Sikkim	9.9	110.9	208.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	6,742.5	7,696.4	6,921.8
25.	Tripura	537.0	629.6	574.8
26.	Uttaranchal	888.8	2,501.8	2,640.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9,496.9	20,413.9	10,398.5
28.	West Bengal	10,569.1	13,324.6	10,250.8
29.	NCT Delhi	2,396.4	3,250.1	1,970.0
	ALL STATES	1,02,122.8	141,009.6	111,851.5

R.E. - Revised Estimates B.E.-Budget Estimates

Includes the estimated yield of Rs. 2,046 crore from Additional Resource Mobilisation measures proposed by the State Governments for 2004-05.

NOTE:Figures for Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand for the year 2002-03 (Accounts) relate to Revised Estimates.

SOURCE. State Finances-A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India.

Statement-III

State-wise public debt

(As at end-March)

(Rs. in crore)

State	2003	2004(RE)	2005(BE)
1. Andhra Pradesh	50083	57589	66392
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1140	1450	1636
3. Assam	13848	16015	18887
4. Bihar*	44885	49574	55654
5. Goa	2915	3355	3811
6. Gujarat	44079	53071	60408
7. Haryana	18640	19965	21907
8. Himachal Pradesh	11142	12878	14929
9. Jammu and Kashmir	11002	11915	12984
10. Karnataka	31530	36230	41649
11. Kerala	31116	36045	40420
12. Madhya Pradesh*	35099	44855	53376
13. Maharashtra	61256	74692	84114
14. Manipur	2167	2507	2710
15. Meghalaya	1462	1636	1868
16. Mizoram	1652	1925	2147
17. Nagaland	2872	3265	3609
18. Orissa	29045	33780	38085
19. Punjab	37086	42187	46196
20. Rajasthan	42977	50270	56580
21. Sikkim	869	945	1063
22. Tamil Nadu	39102	47249	53887
23. Tripura	3145	3671	4256
24. Uttar Pradesh*	86293	103464	114737
25. West Bengal	71631	84408	95246
26. NCT Delhi	11618	14192	16552
TOTAL:	686655	807131	913103

R.E. - Revised Estimates B.E.-Budget Estimates

*The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh include the liabilities of newly formed States *viz.* Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal, respectively.

NOTES: **Figures for Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Jharkhand for the year 2002-03 (Accounts) relate to Revised Estimates.**

SOURCE: **State Finances—A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India.**

(c) Central Government is committed to achieving the fiscal corrections mandated under The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. The introduction of State-level Value Added Tax and the implementation of the Twelfth Finance Commission award, which include a debt relief package to States linked to the enactment of fiscal responsibility legislation by them, would help stabilise their finances. Adherence to the targets set under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 legislation by the Centre and similar fiscal responsibility legislation by States would reduce fiscal deficit and public debt to sustainable levels.

Air India's low cost air services

*380. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR:
SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to launch low cost air services to compete with other international air carriers,

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) by when such AI services are likely to be launched and what would be the financial viability and implication thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Air India is in the process of starting a subsidiary Low Cost Airline, Air India Express. This airline will commence operations in a phased manner from India to the Gulf and India to South East Asia. In Phase I, this airline will operate from India to certain points in the Gulf. In Phase II, based on bilateral issues and availability of aircraft, these services will be extended to South East Asia and to other points in the Gulf. The first phase of the operations is expected to be launched in the last week of April, 2005. As regards financial viability of the proposed operations, the combined operations of Air India and Air India Express on the proposed sectors are expected to show a net gain of Rs. 129.81 crores per annum.